

Evidentiary Document # 5072.

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE  
MATTER OF CONDITIONS AT SUNGERAI CAMP, THAILAND,  
AND IN THE MATTER OF AN ASSAULT UPON PRIVATE  
RODRIGUES AT SUNGERAI CAMP, THAILAND.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, 7261114 Serjeant CHARLES BERRY of the Royal Army Medical Corps with permanent home address at 12, Prospect Terrace, Withwell, Chorley, in the county of Lancashire, make oath and say as follows:-

1. I was taken prisoner at SINGAPORE on 15th February 1942. I was in prison camps as follows:-

- (a) Robert's Hospital, CHANGI on SINGAPORE Island from 15th February 1942 to 26th April 1943.
- (b) In transit by rail and road from CHANGI to SUNGERAI from 26 April 1943 till about 23 May 1943, stopping for one night at BANGPONG, THAILAND.
- (c) At SUNGERAI, THAILAND, from 23 May 1943 to 12 September 1943.
- (d) At TAMBAYA, BURMA, from 12 September 1943 to 12 December 1943.
- (e) At CHANGI, SINGAPORE, from 12 December 1943 to August 9th, 1944.
- (f) At KRANJI, SINGAPORE, from 9 August 1944 to about 9 February 1945.
- (g) At CHANGI from 9 February 1945 to 22 July 1945.
- (h) At a rubber state in JOHORE supplying labour for tunnelling nearby under the new Johore Police Barracks. The senior officer was Captain HOLMYARD, 1st Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, from 22 July 1945 until 21 August 1945.
- (i) At CHANGI until liberation on 15 September 1945.

2. When at SUNGERAI I was at No. 2 Camp (Death Valley) and was forced to work on the road during my first nine days. At SUNGERAI there were bamboo buildings without roofs or sides. There was mud on the floors which had no foundations whatever. Above the floor there was bamboo matting. The first night 1680 prisoners of war were put into two huts about 200 metres long and about 24 feet broad. It was raining when we arrived and it continued all night. There was no cover whatsoever and the monsoon rain came down and no one had groundsheets or other protection. It soon became absolutely impossible to lie there. The only alternative was to light fires and keep warm by standing around them. Some of them crawled underneath the officers' sleeping quarters and also under the officers' living quarters.

We stayed there all night until 0500 hours the following morning when everybody paraded prior to going on the railroad the first day. We were given no opportunity of cleaning up or making the camp inhabitable. We were divided into groups of fifty and positions were allotted four miles on each side of the camp. My particular party was marched about three miles from the camp. It was raining very hard and we were very cold, only getting half a pint of rice for breakfast, which was served at 0530 hours. Each man was issued with a spade, a basket and a pick. We started work immediately digging the road and we stopped for ten minutes every five hours. Half a pint of rice was issued at a quarter to one and then we continued. We marched back to the camp at 1830 hours. This was the daily routine.

3. After two days of rain the camp was nothing but a sea. No protection was afforded against the rain. Every man in the camp had to line up in the dark for a further quarter of a pint of rice and vegetable stew at about 1915 hours. During the day's work nobody was permitted by the Japanese to leave the party if they were ill or hurt in any way. After eight days, during which period it rained steadily, palm branches were placed on the roof as a protection and also on the sides of the huts. Nothing was done about the floor and below the bamboo mats the water rushed through. The men had to lie down on the bamboo, in the damp.

4. On my second day there, cholera broke out. No preparation had been made for an isolation hospital and the cases could not be segregated. After approximately a week from the time of my arrival, the Japanese provided a hut for cholera cases and the following day I was sent as a medical orderly for duty at the hut. This hut was only partly roofed against the rain and the centre of the hut coincided with the course of the water escaping down the hillside. There were bamboo mats on the sides of the wall of the hut but there was nothing in the centre where the major part of the water came through. There were so many casualties that there was insufficient room by the walls and some had to lie in the water. The holes in the roof were so large that the rain came through on to the men who were lying beneath. We had no water other than water from the roof, which we had to boil. There was no accommodation for the orderlies, who had to sleep among the patients. No cholera inoculation was possible.

5. The casualties were carried to the hospital by the fit prisoners of war on groundsheets. Cholera being highly contagious, these men were frequently infected and died. There was no lighting whatever and when I was on night duty it was impossible to remove the dead, who in consequence had to remain among the living until daybreak. On the first day thirty-eight men died and were left outside the hut, no provision being made for them to be removed. There was a cremation party of prisoners of war but these could do nothing because the Japanese refused to give them shovels or other implements with which to bury the bodies. There were any number of tools because they had to be used for digging the road. These thirty-eight men were left outside the hut for two days, only some of them being covered. Eventually after two days the Japanese gave facilities for burying them.

6. Another hut was made available for dysentery cases. The Japanese used to test all prisoners of war for dysentery by putting either a piece of bamboo or a piece of wire or a glass tube up the rectum. This was a painful operation for those who were fit. They would take out persons who were extremely ill or dying of dysentery and would carry out this test and this in bad cases definitely precipitated death by reason of the pain and the fact of their being moved.

7. Convalescents were forced to carry bamboos long distances in the rain with bare feet, with the result that their feet were torn and resulting in ulcers, for which there were no facilities for treatment, and many of them died.

8. On or about 30 May 1943 I was in a working party, of which Private Rodrigues of the Straits Settlements Volunteer Force was a member. When I got back to the camp I saw Private Rodrigues tied to a tree and badly bruised about the face, which was very swollen. His legs were also bruised and cut, giving the appearance that he had been dragged. I was told (I forget by whom) that a Korean guard, whose name I do not know, had attempted to strike Rodrigues with a hammer, that Rodrigues seized the hammer to prevent its being used against him, but that he was forced to let go and subsequently he was beaten up by this guard and the other guard. I did not witness the occurrence but Captain (Padre) DUCKWORTH, Royal Army Chaplains Department, would be well aware of the circumstances because he is sure to have interviewed Private Rodrigues. I do not know which guards were involved. There were about six guards and they were all Koreans. I do not know any of their names. Private Rodrigues was tied to the tree with wire and there he was left for forty-eight hours. It was raining throughout that period. He was wearing shirt and shorts with nothing else over him. He was tied to the tree immediately in front of the guardroom and in view of it and anybody coming in or going out of the camp must have seen him. Lieutenant ABE, the Camp Commandant must have seen Private Rodrigues there as his home was immediately behind the guardroom. He was given medical attention afterwards but I do not know by whom.

9. The medical personnel at the camp consisted of Major HANBURY, Indian Medical Service, Captain SIMLIN, Royal Army Medical Corps (Malaya), Lieutenant TURNER, Straits Settlements Volunteer Force, Royal Army Medical Corps, and a Captain who was a keen botanist; Serjeant O'Grady and Corporal Cawthra, and others whose names I cannot remember.

10. The senior officer in the camp was Colonel HINGSTONE, Royal Army Ordnance Corps (?).

11. Lieutenant ABE, who was in charge of the camp, was about five feet eight inches tall, well built and about ten stone in weight. He was always well dressed, usually wearing riding boots. He used to ride a



Evidentiary Document # 5072.

4.

horse. I do not know the names of any of the Korean guards, who were all bad men, nor any distinguishing marks about them.

SWORN by the said CHARLES BERRY )  
at Headquarters, Southern )  
Command, Wilton, in the county )  
of Wilts this Third day of )  
January 1946 )

(Signed) C. BERRY, Sgt.

Before me,

?

Captain.

Military Department.

Judge Advocate General's Office.

Ex 1169-A

Doc 5072

口 供 書

私、本籍「ランカシヤ」縣「チャール」  
「ウイツウエル」  
「ブロスベクト。テレス」十二番地  
ノ英國陸軍衛生隊軍曹、七二六一一四號、  
「チャールス。ペリー」ハ宣誓ノ上、次ノ通り  
陳述致シマス。

私ハ一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ二月十五日「シ  
ンガポール」デ俘虜トナツタ。私ハ次ノ收容所ニ  
居タ。

一 (イ) 及 (ロ) 管 轄

(ハ) 一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ五月二十三日カラ一  
九四三年九月十二日マデ泰國「スンクライ」。

(ニ) (ホ) (ヘ) (ト) (チ) 及 (リ) 管 轄

ニ 「スンクライ」デハ私ハ第二收容所 (死谷) ニ居  
リ、最初ノ九日間ハ道路作業ヲ強制サレタ。「ス  
ンクライ」デハ屋根モ側面モ無イ竹ノ建物ガアツ  
タ。何ノ土台モ六イ床ハ土間デアツタ。床ニハ竹  
ノ敷物ガアツタ。最初ノ夜ニハ幅約二十四呎長サ  
約二百米ノ二個ノ小屋ニ千六百八十名ノ俘虜ガ入  
レラレタ。我々が到着シタ際ハ雨ガ降ツテ居リ夜  
中降り續イタ。何ノ覆ヒモナク、「モンズーン」  
雨ハ降ツタガ誰モ携帯防水布其ノ他体ヲ被フ物ヲ

Doc 5072

持ツテキナカッタ。間モナク横ニナツテ居ルコト  
ハ紀体不可能ニナツタ。從ツテ火ヲ焚イテソノ周  
圍ニ立ツテキテ温マルヨリ外ニ仕方ガナカッタ。  
中ニハ將校ノ寢處所ノ下ヘ、又將校ノ居間ノ下ヘ  
モ、通ヒ込ンダ者モアツタ。我々ハ一晚中翌朝ノ  
五時迄其處ニ居タ。ソレカラ、皆ハ第一日ニ鐵道  
ニ出掛ケル前ニ整列シタ。我々ハ收容所ノ掃除又  
ハソレヲ住ミ良クスル機會ヲ與ヘラレナカッタ。  
我々ハ五十名ヅツノ組ニ分ケラレ、各組ハ收容所  
ノ兩隅四區ノ所ニ其ノ位置ヲ割當テラレタ。私ノ  
組ハ收容所カラ約三哩遠マセラレタ。雨ハ激シク  
降ツテ居リ我々ハ大變寒カッタ。朝食ニハ僅カ半  
ポイント（約一合五勺）ノ飯ヲ貰ツタダケデアツ  
タ。朝食ハ五時三十分ニ出タ。各自ハ團匙ト米ト湯  
曠ヲ與ヘラレタ。我々ハ直グ道掘リノ仕事ヲ始メタ。  
五時間毎ニ十分間休憩シタ。半ポイントノ飯ガ一  
時十五分前ニ與ヘラレ、ソレカラ我々ハ又仕事ヲ  
續ケタ。十八時三十分ニ收容所ヘ歸ツタ。コレガ  
毎日ノ日課デアツタ。

二日ノ雨デ收容所ハ大海ニナツタ。雨除ケハ何モ  
與ヘラレナカッタ。午九時十五分頃ニ四分ノ一ポ  
イントノ飯ト野菜スチューヲ貰フ爲ニ收容所内ノ  
者ハ皆暗闇ニ行列シナケレバナラナカッタ。我々  
ハ登間ノ作業中ハドンナニ病氣デモ、又怪我シテ

2.

Doc 5072

モ、經カラ漏レルコトヲ日本人ニ告リ許サレナカ  
ツタ。八日雨兩ガ倒ケテ降ツタ後ニ掃子ノ枝ガ損  
トシテ屋根ト小屋ノ側面ニ侵カレタ。床ニハ何モ  
施サレズ、竹ノ敷物ノ下ヲ水ガ流レタ。我々ハ漏  
地ニ竹ノ上ニ寝ナケレバナラナカツタ。

四 私ガ其處ヘ着イテ二日目ニコレラガ發生シタ。兩  
療病院ノ準備ハ出來テ居ナカツタノデ、患者ハ兩  
療出來ナカツタ。私ガ到着シテカラ凡ソ一週間を  
ニ、日本軍ハコレラ患者ノ爲ニ小屋ヲ作り、其ノ  
翌日私ハソノ小屋崩落ノ看護兵トシテ派遣サレタ。  
此ノ小屋ハ兩除ケニ屋根ガ部分的ニシカ作ツテナ  
ク、小屋ノ中央ヲ丘カラ流レテ來ル水ノ流レガ通  
ツタ。小屋ノ壁ノ側面ニハ竹ノ敷物ガアツタガ、  
水ノ大部分ガ流レル中央部ニハ何モナカツタ。患  
者ガ多過ギテ壁際ニハ場所ガ足ラナクナリ、中ニ  
ハ水ノ中ニ寝ナケレバナラナイ者モアツタ。屋根  
ノ穴ハ大キイノデ下ニ寝テキル者ノ上ニ雨ガ入ッ  
テ來タ。我々ハ屋根カラ入ッテ來ル水ヨリ外ニハ  
水ハナカツタノデ、之ヲ沸シタ。看護兵ニハ何等  
ノ收容設備モナカツタノデ、彼等ハ患者ト一緒ニ  
寝ナケレバナラナカツタ。コレラノ豫防注射ハ出  
來ナカツタ。

五 患者ハ健康ナ俘虜ガ拂替防水布ニ載セテ之ヲ病院  
ヘ運ンタ。コレラハ非常ニ傳染スルノデ、之等ノ

3.



Doc 5072

者ハ屢應衆シテ死ンタ。燈火ハ何モナク、私ハ夜間勤務中ニ死者ヲ移スコトガ出来ナカツタノデ、夜ガ長ケル迄生キテキル者ノ中ヘ死体ヲ置カナケレバナラナカツタ。最初ノ日ニ三十八名死亡シタガ、之ヲ移ス準備ガナイノデ、小屋ノ外ヘ置カレタ。停尸ヨリ腐ル火葬場ガアツタガ、日本軍ハ死体ヲ埋メル爲ノシヤヘルソノ他ノ道具ヲ彼等ニ與ヘナカツタノデ彼等ハ何モスルコトガ出来ナカツタ。連ヲ掘ル爲ニ必長ダツタカラ道具ハイクラデモアツタ。之等ノ三十八名ノ死体ハ二日間小屋ノ外ニ放置サレ其ノ中儼カ若干者ガ見ハレテキタ。結局二日後ニ日本兵ハ死体ヲ埋メル便宜ヲ與ヘタ。

モウ一ツノ小屋ガ赤痢患者用ニ作ラレタ。日本軍ハ全停尸ヲ赤痢ノ検査ヲスル爲竹、針金、又ハ鴨子管ヲ直腸ベ入ルテ検査シタ。健康者ニトツテハ之ハ苦シイ検査デアツタ。赤痢デ重症又ハ瀕死ノ者ヲ連れ出シテ此ノ試験ヲ行ツタ。ソシテ重症患者ノ場合ニハ之ガ爲ノ苦痛ト動カサレタコトニ依リ明カニ死ヲ早メタ。

回復期ノ患者ハ素足デ雨中ヲ遠イ距離迄竹ヲ運ブコトヲ強制サレタ、ソノ結果彼等ノ足ガ破レテ潰瘍トナリ治療ガナイ爲彼等ノ多クハ死亡シタ。

一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ五月三十日頃私ハ一作業隊ニ居タ、ソノ隊員中ニハ海峽殖民地志願兵部隊ノ兵卒「ロヅリゲス」ガ居タ。私ガ收容所ヘ歸ヘ

4.



5.

Doc 5072

ツタ時兵卒「ロヅリゲス」ガ一本ノ木ニ縛ラレ、  
顔ノ邊ニヒドイ打撲傷ヲ受ケ、顔ガ非常ニハレテ  
居ルノヲ見タ。彼ノ兩脚モ亦打撲傷ヲ負ヒ且ツ切  
傷ガアリ、引ヅラレタ様子デアツタ。朝鮮人ノ一  
衛兵ガ（ソノ氏名ハ私ハ知ラナイ）「ロヅリゲス」  
ヲ鎚デ打タウトシタノデ、「ロヅリゲス」ハ打タ  
レルノヲ防グ爲ニソノ鎚ヲ迴ンダ。然シ彼ハソレ  
ヲ放サセラレ、ソシテ後ニ彼ハ此ノ衛兵ト他ノ衛  
兵還ニヒドク打タレタト私ハ聞イタ。（聞イタ人  
ノ名ハ忘レタ。）私ハソノ事件ヲ目撃シナカッタ  
ガ英國從軍牧師部ノ「ダックウワース」（牧師）  
大尉ハ、兵卒「ロヅリゲス」ニ會ツタニ相違ナイ  
カラ、ソノ狀況ヲ良ク知ツテ居ル筈デアアル。私ハ  
ドノ衛兵ガ關係シタノカ知ラナイ。彼等ハ約六名  
デアリ、皆朝鮮人デアツタ。私ハ彼等ノ氏名ハド  
レモ知ラナイ。兵卒「ロヅリゲス」ハ針金ヲ以テ  
木ニ縛リツケラレ四十八時間其處ニ放置サレタ。  
ソノ期間中、雨ガ降ツテ居タ。彼ハ襯衣ト半ズボ  
ンダケデ、外ニハ何も着テ居ナカッタ。彼ハ衛兵  
所眞前ノ木ニ縛リツケラレタ。